



CITY OF HEREFORD.

1933.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

HEREFORD:

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SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

BY

A. MIDDLETON BROWN,

M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ;

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

CENTRE ; AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

: HEREFORD
ADAMS & SONS.

CITY OF HEREFORD.

Health Committee :

Alderman E. W. LANGFORD, Mayor.

Alderman E. L. WALLIS, Chairman.

Councillor G. M. GRIFFITH.	Councillor the Revd. C. W. de NORMANVILLE.
Councillor W. HARRIS.	Councillor W. PIGOTT.
Councillor R. C. MONKLEY.	Councillor J. V. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Mrs. G. MINES, Chairman.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, with Mesdames W. AINSLIE,
S. E. ALLCOCK, C. A. J. BRITTEN, E. F. BULMER, F. JACKSON
and Miss M. KRABBÉ.

Housing Acts Committee :

Alderman E. W. LANGFORD, Mayor.

Alderman G. B. GREENLAND, Chairman.

Councillor F. CUDDON.	Councillor W. PIGOTT.
Councillor Mrs. L. H. LUARD, M.B.E.	Councillor T. POWELL.
Councillor C. G. MARCHANT.	Councillor J. V. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

T. B. FELTHAM, Town Clerk.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
April, 1934.

**To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the City of Hereford.**

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Health of the City for the year 1933, as required by Article 14 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, and the Report on the School Medical Service for the same period. The Health Report has been drafted on the lines suggested in the Ministry of Health's Circular No. 1346.

STATISTICS.—The Birth Rate for 1933 was 12.8, the Death Rate 14.1, and the Infantile Mortality Rate 66. The low birth rate is significant and there were forty fewer births in the City than in 1932. The corresponding rates for England and Wales were:—Birth Rate 14.4, Death Rate 12.3, Infantile Mortality Rate 64. The Registrar General has estimated the population of the City at 30th June, 1933, at 24,660, compared with 24,650 at the same date in 1932—an increase of only ten.

HOUSING.—No houses were erected by the Local Authority during the year. One hundred and thirty-seven were erected by other bodies or persons. During the year the department has been engaged in surveys with a view to carrying out the programme of dealing with unfit houses, and in addition to forty-five houses dealt with under other sections of the Housing Act, the first clearance area of three houses had been represented to the Authority by the end of the year.

In addition to the houses required to re-house tenants of unfit houses, there is still a need for houses at a low rental to deal with overcrowding, and in particular a small number of houses containing more than three bedrooms to accommodate larger families. The standard in the Housing Act, 1930, indicates that a house containing three bedrooms provides accommodation for five persons only.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The incidence of these was about normal, and with the exception of Influenza in the first quarter of the year, there was no undue zymotic prevalence. The type of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria continues to be mild. The question of Isolation Hospital Accommodation is still under consideration.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.—The health of the School Children was good and I consider that the prolonged sunshine of last year contributed to this. In spite of the economic depression, there is as yet no evidence of any lowering in the general physique of the school children.

I have to thank you for the kind consideration you have given to the matters I have laid before you, and to put on record my appreciation of the loyal assistance of the staff of the Department and the co-operation of my colleagues in your service.

A. MIDDLETON BROWN, M.D.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

MEDICAL.—

NAME.	Qualifi- cations.	Office held.	Whole or Part Time.	Other Public Office.
A. MIDDLETON BROWN	... M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health	Part	School Medical Officer; Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre; Police Surgeon.
W. G. MAULE...	... M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Attendant at City Isolation Hospital	Part	—
W. AINSLIE	... M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.	Consultant	Part	—
MRS. B. E. W. STALLARD	... M.D., B.S.	Medical Officer, Ante-natal Clinic	Part	—
OTHERS.—				
VACANT	...	Veterinary Inspector	Part	—
W. T. RIGBY	... F.I.C. ...	City Analyst	Part	—
S. PROTHEROE	... Cert. R.S.I.	Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and Housing Act	Whole	—
W. J. TUDOR	... —	Sanitary Assistant	Whole	—
Miss G. CLARKE	... Trained Nurse, Cert. R.S.I. (Min- istry of Health), Cert. C.M.B.	Health Visitor. Infant Protection Visitor	Part	School Nurse.
Miss M. M. SCOURFIELD	... Trained Nurse, Cert. C.M.B.	Health Visitor. Infant Protection Visitor	Part	School Nurse.
Miss E. M. TARBUTT	... Trained Nurse, Cert. R.S.I. Cert. C.M.B.	Health Visitor. Infant Protection Visitor	Part	School Nurse.
Miss D. BURN	... —	Clerk	Part	Clerk in School Medical Department.
R. A. G. JAMES	... —	Clerk	Whole	—
*Miss M. BOOTH	... Trained Nurse.	Matron, City Isolation Hospital	Whole	—
H. W. VAUGHAN	... —	Disinfecter	Whole	—
G. DAVIES	... —	Abattoir Superintendent	Whole	—

*In addition to the Matron, the female staff of the Isolation Hospital consists of four nurses, a cook, a laundrymaid, and a ward maid.

CITY OF HEREFORD.

1933.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,031	acres
Population (enumerated at Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,163	
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,660	
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1933) according to Rate Book	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,487	
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£,175,794	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£701 10s. 0d.	

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Although the Registrar General estimates that the population during the period 1st July, 1932, till 30th June, 1933, has increased by only ten, it will be noted in the section of the report dealing with housing that a large number of houses have been erected. These are mainly in the outskirts of the City and further building is contemplated. It would appear, therefore, that there is a considerable movement amongst householders in the City, as none of the newly erected dwelling-houses remain uninhabited for any length of time after completion.

There has been no change in the chief industries of the City.

The following table gives the figures by months for the number of unemployed in the City. These figures are supplied by the local Unemployment Exchange.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

1933.	<i>Living in the City.</i>	
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
January ...	1,168	220
February ...	1,071	256
March ...	985	243
April ...	908	175
May ...	839	182
June ...	802	130
July ...	770	110 (Estimated)
August ...	718	86
September ...	736	103
October ...	626	140
November ...	754	122
December ...	824	102

VITAL STATISTICS.

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	302	141	161
Illegitimate	14	7	7
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...	12.8		
	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Still Births	13	8	5
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	36.5		
	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Deaths	348	160	188
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...	14.1		
	<i>Rate per 1,000 total Deaths. (live and still births).</i>		
Deaths from Puerperal causes.			
Puerperal Sepsis	0	—	
Other puerperal causes	2	6.0	
Total	2	6.0	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—			
All infants per 1,000 live births	66.		
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	69.5		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2		
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	3		
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1		

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

No changes have been made in these services during the year.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

No new clinics or treatment centres have been provided during the year.

Commencing April, 1933, the Ante-Natal Clinic has been held twice a month instead of once as hitherto,

HOSPITALS.

The City Isolation Hospital provides accommodation for the treatment of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. The accommodation is obsolete and inadequate. Negotiations with the County Council and with the Hereford Rural District Council, whose Isolation Hospital is at Stretton Sugwas, with a view to the establishment of a joint Isolation Hospital for the whole County, have continued throughout the year. It is understood that the County Council are to prepare a scheme under Section 63 (2) of the Local Government Act, 1929, for the purpose of securing the provision of suitable means for the proper isolation and treatment of persons suffering from infectious disease.

As a temporary measure, arrangements have been made with the Hereford Rural District Council for the reception at their Isolation Hospital of cases from the City suffering from infectious disease other than Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Smallpox at a fee of three guineas per week, plus any further expense incurred in special nursing and treatment.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES.

There are 12 midwives practising in the City. Of these, 4 are employed by the Hereford City Nursing and Maternity Society, which is a voluntary association.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were two maternal deaths during the year. One, due to post-partum hæmorrhage, occurred in the patient's home and the other, due to Hypostatic Congestion following cæsarean section, occurred in hospital. The cases were investigated by the Medical Officer of Health and a confidential report on the circumstances submitted to the Ministry of Health.

VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS TO HOMES OF INFANTS.

TO INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st visits during the year	...	...	414
2nd visits during the year	...	...	298
3rd visits during the year	...	...	198
4th visits during the year	...	...	140
5th and subsequent visits	...	...	50

Total visits to infants under 1 year	...	1,100 (1,096)
Of the 414 1st visits, 364 were birth visits.		
Visits to Children from 1—5 years	...	2,915 (3,001)
Ante-Natal visits	...	605 (397)
(The figures in brackets are those for 1932).		

INFANT FEEDING.

At the 364 birth enquiries, it was found that :—

290 were entirely breast fed	...	...	80%
19 were partly breast fed	...	...	5%
26 were breast fed and afterwards bottle fed	...	...	7%
29 were entirely bottle fed	...	...	8%

These figures show little variation from last year.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

During the year, 4,499 pints of certified milk were supplied free under the scheme approved by the Minister of Health.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

There has been no change in the Infant Welfare Clinic arrangements. The number of attendances shows considerable increase in spite of the fall in the number of births. The facilities afforded are taken advantage of by 54% of the mothers of young children in the City. I have again to acknowledge with thanks the valuable assistance of the voluntary lady helpers in this branch of the work.

During the year, 573 mothers made 4,170 attendances. The attendances of children under 1 year were 2,945, and of children of from 1 to 5 years, 1,594. Of the 573 mothers, 117 came from the County districts outside the City.

In addition to the work at the Welfare Centre, children are seen at the Town Hall by the Medical Officer ; parents are advised and minor ailments are treated. 21 children under 1 year made 76 attendances and 91 children over one year made 607 attendances

There were 21 sessions of the Ante Natal Clinic and 121 expectant mothers made 275 attendances. 111 of these expectant mothers were from the City : so that 29% of all expectant mothers in the City attended the Clinic during the year. This percentage last year was 12%. Since April, 1933, there have been two sessions per month.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

All children under the age of 9 years who are boarded out with foster parents, are kept under supervision as required by the provisions of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932. Foster parents are also registered and these must give the Authority 7 days' notice before taking a child. During the year, the Health Visitors paid 184 visits to the homes where children were boarded out,

One boy was ordered to be removed from the care of a foster mother by a magistrate on complaint that the child was being kept in an environment which was detrimental to him.

The following information is extracted from the Register :—

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

On Register at 31st December, 1932	...	...	19
Added during the year (3 formerly on Register			
under 9) ...	...	...	3
(by new registration) ...			7
			—
			29
			—
Taken off Register.			
(a) On reaching the age of 9 years	...	...	2
(b) Returned to the Haven	...	...	1
(c) Foster mother left City	...	...	1
(d) To mother or other relation	...	...	3
(e) Transferred to a Children's Home outside			
the City	...	...	1
(f) Transferred to the Public Assistance			
Institution (under Magistrate's Order)			1
			—
			9
			—
Remaining on Register at 31st December, 1933	...		20

FOSTER MOTHERS.

On Register at 31st December, 1932	...	...	19
On Register at 31st December, 1933	...	...	18

There were also 4 children at St. Vincent's Orphanage at 31st December, 1933.

There were seven children under 9 years of age resident in Boarding Schools in the City, but as these were on holiday at 31st December, they were temporarily off the Register at that date.

There has been no change in the arrangements for ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT and INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS. The Industrial School for Boys was closed permanently during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

Live Births notified	...	...	361
Still Births	...	...	16
			—
Total	...		377
			—

Of these births, 307 were notified by midwives and 70 by doctors or parents.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered as born to parents ordinarily resident in the City was 316 (148 males and 168 females). This is 40 fewer than in 1932. The birth rate for the City was 12.8 for 1,000 of population. The rate for England and Wales was 14.4.

There were 13 still births registered (8 males and 5 females). Of these, one male was illegitimate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Registrar General states that there were 21 deaths of infants under 1 year (12 males and 9 females). The Infantile Mortality Rate is 66 per 1,000 live births. The figure for England and Wales is 64. In 1932, the infantile mortality rate in the City was phenomenally low; so that this year some increase was to be expected as in dealing with small numbers, wide variations in incidence rates are usual.

Of the 21 infantile deaths, 12 cases were due to causes which are probably not preventable by the activities of Child Welfare Work, as under :—

			M.	F.
Marasmus	...	...	3	—
Prematurity	...	...	2	2
Icterus	...	...	1	1
Atelectasis	...	...	1	1
Cerebral Anaemia	...	...	—	1
Total	...	...	7	5

PUERPERAL MORBIDITY.

There were no cases of Puerperal Fever amongst City cases. There were three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia associated with the following conditions :—

Inflammation of Breasts.

Inflammation of Varicose Veins.

Cause not ascertained.

Two of the cases were treated at home and one in the Herefordshire General Hospital. All the cases made a satisfactory recovery.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

During the year, the following extensions of the public water supply were carried out:—

Hinton Road	...	...	3in. diameter.	200 yards.
Upper Ledbury Road	...	...	3in. „	250 „
Plough Lane	...	...	3in. „	100 „
Do.	...	...	1½in. „	300 „
Westfaling Street	...	...	1½in. „	300 „

Samples of the City Water supply are taken weekly and submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination.

With the exception of the outlying rural districts, the City is supplied by a piped supply.

The water is taken from the River Wye inside the City boundary and after chlorination is pumped to a storage reservoir and afterwards passed through slow sand filters.

The supply of water is ample and samples from the tap are taken weekly and submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination.

The agar count is generally under 50 colonies per c.c. and only on three occasions did it exceed 100 colonies per c.c.

Bacillus Coli was absent in 100 c.c.'s in 50 samples and present in 20 c.c.'s on one occasion.

On one occasion Bacillus Coli was reported present in less than 0.4 c.c.'s but as the agar count in the same sample was only 32 colonies per c.c. this was obviously due to a contamination in the course of examination.

When the river is in flood there is an excessive amount of suspended matter in the raw water and this has the effect of shortening the interval between the cleansing of the slow sand filters.

Some method should be adopted to remove this suspended matter before the water reaches the slow sand filter, such as the installation of pre-filtration plant as is in use in many water undertakings in the Country.

WELLS.

During the year, seven samples of water were collected from five wells for chemical examination, and in each case no evidence of pollution was found. Owing to the stone lining of a well serving three cottages on the boundary of the City having collapsed, the town water supply was laid on and the well filled in.

A well was constructed for two bungalows erected outside the system of the town water mains, and upon analysis the water was found satisfactory.

There were at the end of the year sixty-four houses in the City supplied by thirty-eight wells. Forty-seven of these houses are outside the system of the town mains.

The districts are as follows :—

	<i>Houses.</i>		<i>Wells.</i>	
Aylestone Hill	1	1
Bullingham (Upper)	15	7
Canon Moor	4	2
Grafton and Red Hill	7	6
Hampton Park and Franchise Stone			6	3
Holmer	4	2
King's Acre Road and Huntington			15	10
Putson and Bullingham (Lower)	13	6
Westfields	1	1
			—	—
Totals	66	38
			—	—

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The following additions to the sewers have been carried out during the year.

FOUL WATER SEWERS.

College Road	12in. diameter	233 yards
Upper Ledbury Road ...	12in. „	207 „
Westfaling Street ...	9in. „	132 „

and 922 yards of 6in. sewer in the Westfields area have been replaced by 9 inch.

STORM WATER SEWERS.

Ryelands Street ...	15in. diameter.	258 yards.
Holme Lacy Road ...	15in. „	738 „
Mordiford Road ...	12in. „	207 „

In view of the rapid development in Hinton Road and of the undesirability of houses being connected to cesspools, it has been decided to extend the main sewer at a cost of £1,962, but there are still areas in the outskirts of the City where dwelling houses have been erected and where such development is continuing—notably Whitecross and the further slope of Aylestone Hill. In these areas cesspools are in use and I have again to recommend that some more satisfactory system of sewage disposal is needed.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Two cases of pollution of the River Wye by sewage and oily matter were dealt with during the year and the premises were connected to the public sewer.

There has been no necessity to take any action with respect to the streams passing through the City.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year, six closets on the conservancy system were converted to the water carriage system and one earth closet was demolished.

The following are the numbers of conversions to the water carriage system during recent years:—

1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
45	1	—	1	2	7	1	2	6

During a survey of the area, it was found that several privies in the outlying districts had been converted voluntarily into pail closets, and the numbers and types of closets on the conservancy system remaining at the end of the year are set out below.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Privies.</i>	<i>Pails.</i>
Aylestone Hill	9	—	9
Belmont Road and Hunderton ...	3	1	2
Breinton	6	—	6
Bullingham (Lower) and Putson	15	3	9
Bullingham (Upper)	8	3	5
Canon Moor	4	—	4
Grafton and Red Hill	3	1	2
Hampton Park and Tupsley ...	19	—	19
Holmer	14	5	12
King's Acre and Huntington ...	19	5	16
Westfields	1	—	2
Other areas	9	—	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	110	18	95
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

They are not situated in populous and closely-built centres, and 105 of the houses are outside the sewerage system.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There have been no extensions or improvements during the year in the arrangements for Public Cleansing, other than the collection of domestic refuse from new areas. Refuse is collected weekly and in some streets bi-weekly, by horse drawn vehicles, and is disposed of at the Destructor. Certain kinds of refuse are deposited at tips, and complaints of rat infestation have been dealt with by the responsible Committees.

At the end of the year, the Council had under consideration the question of providing a tin baling press at the Destructor to deal with tins, instead of depositing them in tips under the control of the Corporation.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The number and nature of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector during the year are as follows :—

Nuisances and works in progress	...	2030
Re Ashbins	... ..	112
Housing Acts	... ..	482
Tents and Vans	... ..	115
Infectious Disease	... ..	163
Factory and Workshop Act	...	112
Bakehouses	... ..	60
Food Preparing places...	... ..	127
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	113
Public Abattoir	... ..	104
Stables and Piggeries	... ..	92
Offensive Trades	... ..	41
Public Conveniences	... ..	1,111
Schools and Public Buildings	...	26
Miscellaneous	... ..	265
Total		4,953

The following table shows the number of statutory and informal notices served during the year and the result of the service of such notices :—

Statute or Byelaws.	Notices not complied with at end of 1932.	Notices served during 1933.		Complied with during 1933.	Notices not complied with at end of 1933.
		Statutory	Informal.		
Public Health Acts	12	4	412	423	5
Housing Act	4	3	15	20	2
Factory and Workshop Act	2	—	27	28	1
Milk and Dairies Order	—	—	2	—	2
City Byelaws	—	—	11	11	—
Totals	18	7	467	482	10
		474			

In addition to the above notices, 407 letters were sent by the Inspector and 60 reports were made to other departments. Forty-five reports dealing with infectious disease and 72 dealing with miscellaneous matters, including housing, overcrowding, nuisances, unsound food, etc., were made to the Medical Officer of Health.

The number of complaints investigated during the year was 132, and 52 water and 3 smoke tests were applied to drainage systems.

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

DRAINAGE.

Obstructed drains opened and cleansed	...	...	77
Defective drainage repaired or relaid	...	...	46
Houses with insufficient drainage, extra provided	...	...	20
Glazed stoneware gully traps fixed	...	...	42
Anti-flooding traps fixed or repaired	...	...	1
Drainage disconnected from cellars	...	...	1
Drainage disconnected from river	...	...	2
Houses connected to public sewer	...	...	4
Sewage removed from cellars	...	...	6
Intercepting and inspection chambers constructed	...	...	11
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	18
Ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	15
Cesspools cleaned out or abolished	...	...	8

CLOSETS, PRIVIES AND URINALS.

Obstructions to W.C.'s removed	...	...	49
Dirty basins of W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	32
W.C.'s repaired or erected	...	...	43
Insufficient accommodation, extra W.C.'s erected	...	...	9
Pedestal basins fixed	...	...	37
Water supply provided to W.C.'s	...	...	14
Soil-pipes repaired or new fixed...	...	...	1
Flushing apparatus repaired or new provided...	...	...	63
Ventilation provided to W.C.'s	...	...	4
Dirty walls of W.C.'s limewashed	...	...	19
Pail closets abolished and W.C.'s provided	...	...	6
Privies converted into pail closets	...	...	1
Urinals repaired or erected	...	...	3

DWELLING HOUSES, ETC.

Houses demolished under Demolition Orders	...	...	4
Overcrowding abated	...	...	8
Dilapidated and dirty houses repaired and cleansed	...	...	31
Roofs repaired	...	...	19

Spouting repaired or new provided	...	...	...	39
Chimneys and fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	28
Floors relaid or repaired	...	...	...	47
Doors repaired or new provided	...	...	...	39
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	6
Windows repaired or made to open	...	...	...	52
Ventilation provided to bedrooms	...	...	...	18
Food pantries provided	...	...	...	16
Galvanised refuse bins provided	...	...	...	136
Town water supply laid on to houses	...	...	...	3
Dangerous wells filled up	...	...	...	1
Yards and passages paved or repaired	...	...	...	31
Washhouses repaired or erected	...	...	...	20
Washing boilers provided or repaired	...	...	...	11
Dirty walls of washhouses limewashed	...	...	...	24

SINKS AND WASTE-PIPES.

Dilapidated sinks repaired	...	...	...	16
New glazed stoneware sinks fixed	...	...	...	23
Waste-pipes repaired or new provided	...	...	...	25
Waste-pipes and rainwater pipes disconnected over gullies	...	...	...	10
Bath and sink wastes trapped	...	...	...	14

KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND MANURE.

Nuisances from poultry and animals abated	...	...	...	11
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	...	...	...	38

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contraventions of Byelaws in respect to Tents & Vans	...	...	...	7
Refuse removed from River and Brooks	...	...	...	3
Dairies and Cowsheds improved	...	...	...	5
Dairies and Cowsheds limewashed after notice	...	...	...	22
Bakehouses cleansed after notice	...	...	...	8
Bakehouses discontinued	...	...	...	2
Food preparing places cleansed after notice	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	34

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

New Byelaws with respect to the management and the charges for the use of the Public Slaughterhouse were approved by the Minister of Health on the 7th September, 1933.

NUISANCES.

During the year two instances of contraventions of the Byelaws were dealt with, one in respect to the keeping of swine and the other in respect to a receptacle for manure.

CLEANSING OF CESSPOOLS.

Two cases in respect to the cleansing of cesspools were dealt with.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Action was taken in seven instances for contraventions of the Byelaws. In the case of vans, these immediately left the district, and in the case of a shed and tents, these were discontinued for use for human habitation.

MAY FAIR.

The May Fair was held in the streets from the 2nd till the 4th May, and on the 5th May, it was removed to the Car Park, where it remained until the evening of 8th May.

On Wednesday, 3rd May, I visited the living vans along with the Sanitary Inspector, who paid subsequent visits to keep them under supervision during their stay in the City. No case of illness or of recent illness was found.

Although parking accommodation was provided on the Edgar Street site adjacent to the Baths, many of the living vans were parked in the streets, as they form a back ground for stalls or booths and their motors are used to generate electricity for illumination at night. The caravans were distributed as under :—

Union Street	...	...	...	1
Bath Street	...	...	...	1
Commercial Street	...	...	...	1
High Town	...	...	...	1
Broad Street	...	...	...	2
King Street	...	...	...	3
Edgar Street Meadow	...	...	...	54
Yard in Blackfriars Street	...	...	...	2
Total				65

The caravans were occupied by 148 adults and 48 children. In 1932, there were 62 caravans occupied by 132 adults and 42 children.

The parking of living vans in the streets is undesirable.

I wish to draw special attention to the practice of allowing refreshment vans to be parked in the streets for the sale of food-stuffs.

There were a tea and confectionery stall and a fried fish and chip stall parked in the High Town during the fair. Without a proper sink and water supply with suitable drainage, it is not possible to maintain a satisfactory standard of cleanliness in the carrying out of these trades and I submit that there are ample facilities for obtaining food and refreshment provided in the immediate neighbourhood by City tradesmen whose trade is carried on in a manner approved by statute and that in future refreshment stalls and fish and chip stalls should not be allowed in the fair.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no registered premises in the City.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

It was not found necessary during the year to take any action under the byelaws with respect to the offensive trades in the City. These comprise two tripe boilers, one gut scraper and two fellmongers. The gut scraper and one of the tripe boilers carry on the trade at premises belonging to the Corporation at the Public Slaughterhouse. In December the Council decided to convert the existing tripe boiling house into a slaughter hall for pigs, and to erect a new building for the tripe boiler.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

These are under the control of the Health Committee, with the exception of those in the Cattle Market, Castle Green and Cemetery, which are under the control of their respective Committees.

At the end of the year, the Council decided to abolish the public urinal in Grandstand Road and erect conveniences for both sexes in an adjacent and more suitable position at a cost of £360.

NEW ZEALAND STRAW PACKING REGULATIONS.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as supervising officer under these Regulations dealing with the distribution of packing materials, and issues certificates to firms as required. The Corporation receive a fee of 2s. 6d. for each certificate issued.

In March, a representative of the New Zealand Government visited Hereford and expressed satisfaction at the arrangements made for carrying out the Regulations.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There has been no action taken during the year other than occasional verbal warnings for the emission of black smoke from factory chimneys.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary conveniences at all the schools in the City are on the water carriage system. New accommodation of modern type has been provided by the Managers at Tupsley C. of E. School. The town water supply is laid on to all schools.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the City where rag flock is manufactured. It has been ascertained that traders using this material obtain a warranty from the manufacturers that it conforms to the standard laid down in the Regulations of 1912. No samples were submitted for analysis during the year.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted.</i> (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	29	14	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	62	8	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)	21	5	—
TOTAL	112	27	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	8	7	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	15	15	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	27	26	1	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108. NIL.

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	137
(1) By the Local Authority	—
(2) By other bodies or persons	137
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts.	
(1) By the Local Authority	—

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	363
--	-----

(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose...	1,548
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	50
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose...	482
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	17
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	31
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.		
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	27
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.		
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	—
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	1
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	4
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—					
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	4
(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—					
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	—

CLEARANCE AREA.

One area, comprising three houses, was represented under Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1930, to the Local Authority and action was pending at the end of the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

During the year, 23 applications for registration were granted, 2 as Cowkeepers, 14 as Retail Purveyors of Milk (9 of whom are from outside the City), 5 as Wholesale Purveyors of Milk from outside the City, and 2 for new Dairies. Before granting the applications from persons outside the City, information was obtained from the Local Authority in whose district the premises were situated that the conditions under which the milk was produced were satisfactory.

At the end of the year, the registers kept under the Order contained the names and addresses in the City of 2 Cowkeepers and Dairymen, 10 Cowkeepers and Wholesale Purveyors of

Milk, 10 Cowkeepers and Retail Purveyors of Milk, and 36 Retail Purveyors of Milk. In addition, 43 persons in the Rural Districts are registered as Retail Purveyors, of whom 41 are Cowkeepers.

During the year, 113 visits were paid to cowsheds and dairies and it was only found necessary to serve two notices in respect to unsatisfactory arrangements for the cleansing of milk vessels and for the distribution of milk. Improvements were carried out at 3 dairies, and 2 cowsheds, and 2 new dairies were erected. Strict supervision was given to vehicles used for the conveyance of milk, and proceedings were taken in one instance for not keeping the inside of a vehicle clean, which resulted in a fine of 10/-.

Written cautions for the following contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order were sent :—

Carrying on the trade of purveyor of milk without being registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Name and address of owner not marked on vessels or vehicle	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Depositing milk in a place where liable to contamination							2
Clothing of person distributing milk not in cleanly condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vessels used for containing milk not kept in a state of thorough cleanliness			...	...	...	...	1
Not keeping interior of vehicle clean...					...	...	2

In October, I drew the attention of the Health Committee to the practice of purveyors of milk transferring milk from churn to churn on the public highway, thus contravening Article 32 of the Milk and Dairies Order, and upon their instructions, a circular letter was sent to all the registered purveyors pointing out that such transfer should be carried out only on registered dairy premises.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

There is one retailer of " Certified " milk and one of " Grade A." in the City. Both these are produced in the Hereford Rural District. All milk distributed to nursing and expectant mothers, and children, under the scheme approved by the Ministry of Health, is " Certified " milk and this is also supplied to the City Isolation Hospital.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Twenty samples of ordinary milk were collected during the year and submitted to the Clinical Research Association Ltd., for complete bacteriological examination.

The following are the reports.

+ = Present. — = Absent.

		<i>Presence of Bacillus Coli in</i>			<i>Tubercle Bacilli.</i>	
		1	1	1		
<i>No.</i>	<i>No. of Bacteria per c.c.</i>	100 c.c.	1000 c.c.	10000 c.c.		
1	... 34,000	...	—	—	...	—
2	... 56,333	...	+	—	...	—
3	... 27,666	...	—	—	...	—
4	... 76,000	...	+	+	...	—
5	... 103,000	...	+	—	...	—
6	... 9,133	...	—	—	...	—
7	... 65,333	...	—	—	...	—
8	... 27,333	...	—	—	...	—
9	... 9,200	...	—	—	...	—
10	... 284,000	...	+	—	...	—
11	... 18,500	...	—	—	...	—
12	3,900,000	...	+	+	...	—
13	... 165,333	...	—	—	...	—
14	4,100,000	...	+	+	...	—
15	2,200,000	...	+	+	...	—
16	7,800,000	...	+	+	...	—
17	... 570,000	...	+	—	...	—
18	... 158,333	...	—	—	...	—
19	... 795,000	...	+	+	...	—
20	... 860,000	...	+	+	...	—

It will be noted that several of these samples of ordinary milk are up to the bacteriological standard of graded milk ; and that in no case was the milk found to contain Tubercle Bacilli,

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the City. The Public Slaughterhouse is under the management of the Markets Committee and the slaughtering of animals is supervised by a resident Superintendent. The humane killer is used on all animals except pigs.

New Byelaws with respect to the management of the slaughterhouse and the charges for the use thereof, were approved by the Minister of Health on the 7th September.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year was:—
Beeves, 2,556; Calves, 472; Sheep and Lambs, 14,880; and Pigs, 5,114. Total, 23,022, as compared with 23,298 in 1932.

All meat slaughtered at or brought to the Slaughterhouse is inspected and detained carcasses are removed to an inspection room, where they are examined by the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector. The advice of the Veterinary Inspector is sought when deemed advisable or necessary.

The following diseased or unsound conditions were found, the carcasses or portions being voluntarily surrendered and destroyed at the Destructor:—

BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS.

Tuberculosis (general)	...	...	...	7
„ (local)	...	...	...	8
Johne's Disease	...	...	...	1
Actinomycosis	...	...	...	2
Dropsy	...	...	...	1
Abscesses and Fluke	...	...	...	12
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	1
Injury	...	...	...	5
Other conditions	...	...	...	5

CALVES.

Tuberculosis (general)	...	...	...	1
Black Quarter	...	...	...	1
Fevered	...	...	...	2
Immature	...	...	...	1
Moribund or dead	...	...	...	3
Injury	...	...	...	2

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Dropsy	...	...	...	...	5
Hydraemia	...	...	...	...	3
Fevered	...	...	...	...	1
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2
Dead	...	...	...	...	2
Injury	...	...	...	...	5

PIGS.

Tuberculosis (general)	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	12
Erysipelas	...	...	...	5
Urticaria	...	...	...	2
Dropsy	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis	...	...	...	1
Injury	...	...	...	3
Dead	...	...	...	2
Other conditions	...	...	...	5

OTHER FOODS.

The following unsound food was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed during the year :—215 lbs. of English Beef ; 212 lbs. of imported beef ; $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of imported lamb ; 1 goose ; $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of imported bacon ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ stone of fish ; $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. of cockles ; 16 cwt. of imported potatoes ; 8 cwt. of imported liquid eggs ; 1 tin of prawns ; 12 boxes of imported tomatoes and one box of imported pears.

In addition, the following preserved food stuffs were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed :—15 tins or jars of meat ; 6 of milk ; 55 of fruit ; 8 of tomatoes ; 44 of fish and 4 of vegetables.

Shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared are under frequent observation. Written cautions were given in two instances, one under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, for depositing meat for the purpose of preparation for sale in a place where it was liable to become contaminated, and the other under the Public Health Act, 1925, for not taking such steps as were reasonably necessary to prevent risk of contamination to food.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act received the Royal Assent on the 21st July, and comes into operation on the 1st January, 1934.

Section 1 requires that animals in slaughterhouses and knackers' yards are to be stunned before slaughter by a mechanically operated instrument, which is defined to include an electrical instrument. Although this requirement does not apply to sheep, the Council has, under Section 2, made it applicable to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs, as from 4th January, 1934.

There being a supply of electrical energy available at the Public Slaughterhouse, an electric stunner is being provided and will be in operation at the commencement of the new year.

Section 3 provides for the slaughtering or stunning of animals by licensed persons only and by the end of the year, 59 applications for licences had been granted.

FOODS AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The following table shows the nature of the articles submitted to the Public Analyst during the year ending 31st December, 1933, and the result of the analysis :—

ARTICLE.	Number Submitted.		Number Genuine.		Number Adulterated.	
	Formal.	In-formal.	Formal.	In-formal.	Formal.	In-formal.
Milk	14	15	13	14	1	1
Condensed Milk	4	...	4	...	...
Cream...	4	...	4	...	...
Butter	8	...	8	...	...
Margarine	2	...	2	...	...
Lard	2	...	2	...	...
Pepper	3	...	3	...	...
Self Raising Flour	2	...	2	...	...
Ground Rice	1	...	1	...	...
Pearl Barley	1	...	1	...	...
Dried Mint	1	...	1	...	...
Custard Powder	2	...	2	...	...
Lemonade Powder	1	...	1	...	...
Jam	3	...	3	...	...
Honey	1	...	1	...	...
Ice Cream	2	...	2	...	...
Sausages	2	...	2	...	...
Meat Paste	1	...	1	...	...
Fish Paste	1	...	1	...	...
Gregory's Powder	1	...	1	...	...
Stomachic Powder	1	...	1	...	...
Zinc Ointment	2	...	2	...	...
Comp. Tinc.						
Cardomans	1	...	1	...	...
Tincture of Squills	1	...	1	...	...
TOTALS	14	62	13	61	1	1
	76		74		2	

OBSERVATIONS.

MILK.—All the samples were free from preservatives, artificial colouring matters, and excessive amounts of extraneous dirt,

The average composition of the samples was :—

		QUARTER ENDING			
		March	June	September	December
Solids-not-Fat	...	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.5
Fat	...	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2
Total Solids	...	11.9	12.1	12.2	11.7

Of the 29 samples of milk, two (1 formal and 1 informal, were adulterated, each being deficient of 6 per cent of fat) Further samples from the same source were genuine.

CONDENSED MILK.—The samples were found to comply with the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, as to labelling and the amounts of milk to which the contents of the tins were equivalent.

CREAM.—The samples of Cream were free from preservatives. Two samples of Cream contained 53 per cent and 60 per cent of fat respectively, and two samples of Tinned Cream contained 28 per cent of fat each.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.—All the samples were genuine and free from preservatives. The moisture content in the samples of Butter ranged from 10.8 per cent to 15 per cent, and the samples of Margarine contained 12.4 per cent and 14.3 per cent respectively. The legal limit is 16 per cent.

Two shopkeepers were cautioned for not labelling Margarine as required by the Act.

ICE CREAM.—The Analyst reported, as follows upon the two samples :—

<i>Solids not</i>	<i>Fat.</i>	<i>Total Solid</i>	<i>Colonies per c.c.</i>	<i>B. Coli</i>
<i>Fat.</i>		<i>Matter.</i>	<i>on Agar.</i>	<i>in 1/1000 c.c.</i>
18.14%	3.42%	21.56%	4,320,000	Present.
25.56%	4.26%	27.82%	1,500,000	Present.

The attention of the vendors was drawn to the unsatisfactory reports.

DRUGS.—The samples of Drugs were genuine and of British Pharmacopoeia quality.

ANTIMONY POISONING.

The attention of the citizens was drawn to the possible danger of Antimony poisoning due to the use of enamelled vessels for containing certain foodstuffs, as outlined in the Ministry of Health Memo. 171/Med., dated February, 1933.

No case of poisoning of this nature has been brought to the notice of the authority.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

There are no premises in the City where Artificial Cream is manufactured.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

Four samples of Condensed Milk were submitted during the year to the City Analyst, and these were certified to comply with the Regulations as regards labelling, etc.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927. PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 TO 1927.

There has been no necessity to take any action under the above Regulations. All samples obtained under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, are examined for the presence of preservatives and none were found.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical analyses are carried out by the City Analyst, Mr. W. T. Rigby, F.I.C., of Birmingham, and Bacteriological examinations of milk by the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., London.

NUTRITION.

Advice on infant nutrition is given as a regular feature at the Infant Welfare Clinic.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

The Sanitary Inspector is the officer appointed to execute the provisions of the Orders made under this Act in respect to imported foodstuffs. During the year, eleven written cautions were sent to traders for failing to mark imported fruit in the prescribed manner, and thirty-seven notices were sent to traders drawing attention to the provisions of the Orders affecting them.

There were three prosecutions during the year for contraventions of the Orders, one in respect to imported Fresh Apples, in which a fine of 5/- was imposed, and two in respect to imported Raw Tomatoes, in which fines of £2 and 5/- were imposed.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The incidence of notifiable Infectious Disease in 1933 was low. There were no cases of Smallpox, Encephalitis Lethargica, Puerperal Fever, Malaria or Dysentery.

Influenza was prevalent during the first quarter and was the cause of nineteen deaths during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

Thirty-three cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 37 cases in 1932. 28 cases were removed to the City Isolation Hospital and there were no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year, 30 cases of Diphtheria were notified—the same number as in 1932. The type of disease was mild. 28 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. There was one death in a patient admitted from the General Hospital already suffering from a septic wound in addition to Diphtheria.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There was one case of Typhoid Fever in a girl. Infection was traced to a farm in the County where she had been spending a holiday. Two members of the household at the farm had previously had the disease and were found to be carriers.

There was a case notified as Paratyphoid Fever following the report of a positive Widal blood reaction. I saw the case in consultation with the medical attendant and further investigation of material from the case established the amended diagnosis of food poisoning. *Bacillus Enteritidis* (Aertryck) was isolated from the faeces and the blood agglutinated the bacillus in high dilution. The source of infection was not traced, but the patient had had opportunities of infection outside the City. No further cases occurred.

There is one death from Typhoid Fever recorded in the Table of Causes of Death at the end of this Report. In that case both the illness was contracted and death occurred during temporary residence outside Hereford.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

There were four cases notified during the year—two boys and two girls. One of the girls made a complete recovery. The other three cases were still under treatment at the end of the year for the after-effects of the disease, and all shewed signs of improvement. There was no evidence of any connection between the cases nor of any common source of infection. During the year, there were cases in the County, but these did not appear to be connected with the City cases.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

There was one case of this disease of the fulminating type and the child died soon after admission to hospital.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1931.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.												CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.												TOTAL DEATHS.																
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 and over	Total	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 and over	Total	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 and over	Total		
Scarlet Fever...	2	2	3	14	8	2	1	1	1	...	33	2	1	3	12	7	2	1	28
Diphtheria	1	...	2	2	4	4	6	6	4	1	...	30	2	2	3	4	6	5	5	1	...	28	1	1	
Enteric Fever	1	1	...	2	1	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	3	1	1	
Erysipelas	1	1	2	
Pneumonia ...	1	2	1	3	3	6	1	2	4	4	6	6	39	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	12	1	4	4	...	9	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	1	1	1	
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	1	1	4	

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table gives a summary of the work done at the County Laboratory for the City during the year :—

	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
For Diphtheria Bacilli (K.L.B.) ...	219	623	842
„ Typhoid Fevers (Widal Reaction) ...	1	20	21
„ Tubercle Bacilli ...	25	103	128
Hairs for Ringworm Spores ...	1	7	8
Urine for :—			
(1) Albumen ...	2	6	8
(2) Pus ...	3	2	5
(3) Sugar ...	—	5	5
(4) Casts ...	3	3	6
(5) Coliform Bacilli ...	2	—	2
(6) Tubercle Bacilli ...	—	1	1
(7) Red Blood Cells ...	3	1	4
(8) Oxalates ...	3	—	3
(9) Urates ...	—	2	2
(10) Leucocytes ...	2	—	2
Swab for g.c. ...	—	1	1
Vaginal swab for B. Coli ...	1	—	1
C.S. Fluid for :—			
(1) Meningococci ...	—	1	1
(2) Pus ...	1	—	1
(3) Organisms ...	2	—	2
Pus from thigh abscess for :—			
(1) Tubercle Bacilli ...	—	1	1
(2) Streptococci ...	1	—	1
Totals ...	269	776	1,045

Specimens as under were sent to Birmingham University :—

	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for K.L.B. (Virulence Test) ...	3	14	17
and to Burghill Mental Hospital :—			
Faeces for B. Typhosus ...	—	9	9

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

No premises are available in the City for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons.

The following are particulars in regard to disinfection of rooms, bedding, etc., after infectious disease.

<i>Disease.</i>		<i>Rooms. Bedding.</i>	
Scarlet Fever	... ..	36	33
Diphtheria	... ..	36	26
Enteric Fever	... ..	1	3
Phthisis	... ..	6	5
Other Disease	... ..	31	15
Total		110	82

Bedding, clothing, etc., are disinfected in the Authority's high-pressure steam disinfector at the City Isolation Hospital, whither they are conveyed in a horse-drawn bedding van.

In addition, 11 Hospital Wards, 2 Ambulances, and 2 Tuberculosis Shelters have been disinfected. One lot of bedding, 26 Public Library Books and 11 books from Private Circulating Libraries were destroyed.

Fluid disinfectant in bottles suitably labelled with instructions for use is supplied on application to houses where infectious disease has occurred, and is also supplied for use at the Elementary Schools.

CANCER

There were 52 deaths from Cancer during the year. This is an increase over the average for the last ten years. The deaths from Cancer during the last ten years were :—

1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
40	35	32	17	34	35	33	36	36	52

The increase is mainly among cases of Cancer of the alimentary and genito-urinary systems amongst females.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

It has not been found necessary to take any action under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action has been necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade). The attention of all applicants

for registration under the Milk and Dairies Order is drawn to the Regulations.

No orders for compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis have been made under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1933.

AGE PERIODS.		NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 years	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 years	...	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
15—20 years	...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 years	...	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
25—35 years	...	3	2	—	1	1	6	—	—
35—45 years	...	1	3	—	1	3	2	—	—
45—55 years	...	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	12	8	4	5	8	8	1	2

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to the total Tuberculosis deaths was 3 : 19.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

<i>Cases.</i>			<i>Vision Unimpaired.</i>	<i>Vision Impaired.</i>	<i>Total Blindness.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Treated.</i>					
	<i>At Home.</i>	<i>In Hospital.</i>				
3	—	3	3	—	—	—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS' SUPER-ANNUATION ACT, 1922.

Fifteen male and one female candidates were medically examined under the above Act, and thirteen male and one female candidates were passed as fit for office under the Corporation,

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

<i>No. of Summonses</i>	<i>Statute under which proceedings were Instituted.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Costs.</i>
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.	Not keeping clean the interior of a vehicle used for the conveyance of milk.	10 0	—
1	Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.	Exposing for sale imported Fresh Apples not bearing an indication of origin.	5 0	—
2	Ditto.	Exposing for sale imported Raw Tomatoes not bearing an indication of origin.	2 5 0	—

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS

AGES IN

CAUSE OF DEATH.						0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15
1.	Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	General Paralysis of the Insane, <i>tabes dorsalis</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Cancer, Malignant Disease :—									
	Alimentary System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Genito Urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
20.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...
21.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26.	Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.	Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34.	Other Violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35.	Other Defined Causes	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
						21	4	6	2	3

REFORD.

OM ALL CAUSES, 1933.

EARS.

WARDS.

	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	TOTALS.			Ledbury	Leominster	Monmouth
									M.	F.	Tl.			
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	2	...	2	1	...	1
...
...	2	1	3	2	...	1
...
...	1	...	1	5	2	6	1	2	12	7	19	3	11	5
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...	1	1	...	...
...	2	6	5	2	2	...	...	...	11	7	18	2	13	3
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
...	2	3	7	5	1	4	14	18	5	10	3
...	1	2	2	1	...	...	6	6	2	3	1
...	...	1	3	3	5	5	2	...	5	14	19	4	9	6
...	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	2
...	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	1
...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...
...	2	8	14	8	...	11	21	32	16	9	7
...	...	2	2	5	11	14	28	8	29	42	71	24	33	14
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
...	2	2	7	8	...	13	6	19	8	7	4
...	1	2	2	...	2	4	6	2	3	1
...	...	1	1	1	8	6	4	...	13	15	28	12	9	7
...	1	1	1	...	...	3	3	1	1	1
...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	1
...	1	1	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
...	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...
...	1	1	...	1	2	...	4	2	6	3	3	...
...	...	1	2	2	...	1	2	1	4	5	9	4	3	2
...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...
...	8	5	13	4	6	3
...	8	6	3	11	14	9	3	2
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...
2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	8	1	9	1	4	4
1	1	1	3	6	4	...	12	8	20	5	7	8
5	6	17	19	31	57	81	77	19	160	188	348	119	149	80



REPORT OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR 1933.

Education Committee :

Alderman E. W. LANGFORD, Mayor.

Mrs. E. E. HARRIS, Chairman.

Alderman G. B. GREENLAND. Councillor the Revd. C. W.
DE NORMANVILLE.

Alderman A. D. STEEL. Councillor W. MORGAN.

Alderman E. L. WALLIS. Councillor J. VINCENT SHAW,
M.B., Ch.B.

Councillor J. R. BARKER, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.

Nominated Members :

Mrs. E. E. HARRIS (Chairman). The Very Revd. THE DEAN OF
Mr. W. MARCHANT. HEREFORD.

Care Committee :

Alderman E. W. LANGFORD, Mayor.

Alderman E. L. WALLIS, Chairman.

Councillor The Revd. C. W. DE Mrs. G. MINES.
NORMANVILLE.

Councillor J. VINCENT SHAW, Mrs. A. C. MOORE.
M.B., Ch. B.

Mrs. E. E. HARRIS. Mrs. F. H. TUKE.

The Rev. H. S. T. RICHARDSON. Miss M. BULL.

Mrs. W. G. C. BRITTEN. Miss S. M. SMITH.

Mrs. E. F. BULMER. Mrs. W. AINSLIE.

Mrs. F. JACKSON.

A. P. WHITEHEAD, M.C., B.A., *Director of Education.*

School Medical Department :

School Medical Officer : A. MIDDLETON BROWN, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

School Dental Officer : T. W. VOSE DAVIES, L.D.S.

Eye Surgeon : H. W. BARNES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

School Nurses : Miss G. CLARKE, Trained Nurse, Cert. R.S.I.
(Ministry of Health) and C.M.B.

„ Miss M. M. SCOURFIELD, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.

„ Miss E. M. TARBUTT, Trained Nurse, Cert. R.S.I.
and C.M.B.

School Attendance Officer : E. STEPHENS.

Record Clerk : Miss D. BURN.

Annual Report for the year 1933.

(1) **STAFF, AND (2) CO-ORDINATION.**

There has been no change in the staff during the year. All the whole time officers of the Council who are employed in the School Medical work are also engaged in the general Public Health work of the City, of which the work of School Medical Inspection and Treatment form the integral and very important part of supervising the health of a large part of the population at a period of life when such supervision is productive of the best results. For this reason co-ordination is complete.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(3) **SCHOOL HYGIENE.—ACCOMMODATION AND OVER-CROWDING.**

The Education Authority has provided a new classroom at Lord Scudamore's Girls' School with accommodation for fifty scholars. One of the classroom floors at Holmer Infants School had to be replaced owing to the prevalence of dry rot.

The following table shows the numbers on the attendance registers and the number of children for which accommodation is approved at the various schools at the end of 1933 :—

School.	No. on Register.	Accommo- dation Approved for
R.C. Mixed and Infants ...	319	345
All Saints', Infants ...	191	245
Blue Coat, Girls ...	314	320
Holmer Council, Infants ...	164	200
Holmer C. of E., Mixed ...	312	281
Lord Scudamore's, Boys ...	419	370
Lord Scudamore's, Girls ...	352	370
Lord Scudamore's, Infants ...	259	340
Saint James' C. of E., Infants ...	190	250
Saint Martin's C. of E., Infants ...	141	177
Saint Owen's, Boys ...	399	420
Saint Peter's, Girls... ...	204	237
Tupsley C. of E., Mixed and Infants	184	174
	<hr/> 3,448 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,729 <hr/>

The total accommodation provided is considerably in excess of the accommodation required for the number on the registers. At Lord Scudamore's Boys School, it is found necessary to use part of the school hall as a classroom.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

Central heating is installed in the following schools:—Blue Coat Girls, Holmer Infants, Lord Scudamore's Boys, Girls and Infants, R.C. Mixed and Infants, Saint Owen's Boys, Saint Peter's Girls. The new Classroom at Lord Scudamore's Girls School is heated by a stove. The heating in this classroom was at first unsatisfactory, but an efficient stove has now been installed. Holmer Mixed and Tupsley Schools are heated by stoves in the classrooms. All Saints', Saint James', and Saint Martin's Schools are heated by stoves or open fires in the classrooms. The heating of the classrooms was generally satisfactory, but too low temperatures were recorded in three classrooms in Saint Martin's School and in two classrooms in Saint Owen's School and in Tupsley School during the cold weather in November and December.

The process of replacing obsolete school furniture by desks of an approved pattern continues. I still find instances where blackboard surfaces are unsatisfactory and likely to cause eye strain.

New sanitary offices were provided by the Managers of Tupsley C. of E. School. There are of an up-to-date pattern, and I would commend them as a standard for all the schools in the area. The boys' urinal is provided with porcelain stalls and the W.C.'s have their risers counterbalanced to prevent soiling. The girls' offices are screened off from the boys', so that there is complete privacy. Apart from public health advantages, up-to-date offices have a value in educating the children to make proper use of the modern sanitary fittings which are now being installed in the majority of their homes.

During the frosty weather in January and February, the offices of the following schools were frozen, and the schools had to be closed for varying periods:—Roman Catholic School, Saint Owen's School, Blue Coat School, Holmer Infants School, Holmer C. of E. School, Lord Scudamore's Girls School.

The playground of All Saints School has been resurfaced. The surface of many of the playgrounds is still too rough and the children are apt to bruise their knees unnecessarily when falling.

(4) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

This has been carried out in accordance with the Board of Education Schedule. Routine Medical Inspection of Entrants, Intermediates (8 years old) and Leavers, has been carried out as under :—

		Entrants.	Intermediates.	Leavers.	Total.
Boys	...	157	178	208	543
Girls	...	152	175	190	517
		<hr/> 309	<hr/> 353	<hr/> 398	<hr/> 1060

The corresponding figures for 1932 were :—Entrants, 379 ; Intermediates, 384 ; Leavers, 401. Routine Medical Inspection at the schools is carried out every six months : the first inspection at the Infant Schools is carried out after Easter, when it is found that many children enter school for the first time ; so that there may be no delay in their inspection. A record of the date of Routine Medical Inspection is kept by the Head Teachers in their official registers. No Medical Inspection Room is provided in any of the schools, so that the work has to be carried on without this essential convenience. At the close of the Routine Inspections all children who are under observation are seen as required. Other visits are made to the schools to inquire into special cases, outbreaks of infectious disease, and for consultations on health matters with the head teachers.

Children referred by Parents, Teachers and the School Nurses are inspected at the School Clinic at the Town Hall every week-day morning.

A card index is kept of all “exceptional children in the area.” Details of these are set out in Table III. in the statistics at the end of the report.

(5) FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION (a) NUTRITION.

One hundred and forty-five, or 13.8 per cent of the children examined in the Code Groups, were found to be under-nourished. How far this is an index of under-feeding, it is difficult to estimate. Other factors, such as improper feeding and subnormal state of health play a part in this. Nor is it an index of lack of food in the homes, as the children of school age are likely to be the last to show signs of this. In 1932, the percentage of under-nourishment was 15.7.

The following table gives the average heights and weights of children aged 5 years, 8 years and 12 years,

HEIGHT.

Age in Years.	No. Examined.		Average Height in Inches.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5	143	139	42	41.8
8	178	175	48.4	48.8
12	197	184	57.2	55.2

WEIGHT.

Age in Years.	No. Examined.		Average Weight in pounds.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5	143	139	41.12	39.5
8	178	175	56.	52.
12	197	184	75.6	81.

Compared with similar figures for 1932 the only significant difference is an increase in the weight of the 12 year old girls.

(b) **UNCLEANLINESS.**

Verminous conditions of the body are now happily rare, but verminous conditions of the head are still a matter of concern to the Authority, and the percentage of children found verminous at the first routine inspection of the year by the School Nurses is far too high.

SCHOOL.	BAD.		MODERATE.		SLIGHT.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	%		%		%	
All Saints (Infants) ...	2.0	4.8	—	4.8	7.0	17.0
Blue Coat (Girls) ...	—	2.0	—	1.0	—	8.4
Holmer (Mixed) ...	1.2	3.1	—	5.0	4.1	26.0
Holmer (Infants) ...	3.7	5.6	—	3.6	5.0	13.0
Roman Catholic (Mixed) ... ..	.6	3.8	—	9.6	6.0	11.0
Scudamore (Boys) ...	1.0	—	—	—	8.0	—
„ (Girls) ...	—	1.5	—	3.0	—	8.4
„ (Infants) ...	2.1	2.7	2.4	7.0	2.1	14.6
St. James' (Infants) ...	3.0	3.6	1.0	1.0	5.0	16.8
St. Martin's (Infants)	—	3.4	.9	6.8	5.0	12.0
St. Owen's (Boys) ...	3.8	—	—	2.0	2.4	—
St. Peter's (Juniors) ...	—	5.0	—	2.0	—	13.0
Tupsley (Mixed) ...	1.0	5.7	—	2.8	—	8.5

In 1932 the highest percentage of “bad cases” amongst boys or girls in any one school was 6.7%. This year it was only 5.7% and that figure was adversely affected by the fact that four children of one family residing outside the City were verminous. Every available assistance is given to the parents in

their efforts to cleanse verminous children. Written instructions are given and a special steel nit comb is lent on application. During the year the School Nurses paid an average of 6.8 visits to each school and made 13,669 examinations of children :— 467 individual children were found to be verminous to a greater or less degree. The worst cases were immediately followed up by the School Medical Officer at special visits to the schools, and 30 girls and 4 boys were excluded from school on account of verminous conditions. These were not re-admitted until they were re-inspected at the School Clinic and found cleansed. Three boys and ten girls were excluded on more than one occasion during the year. At the Routine Medical Inspection by the School Medical Officer, of which due notice is given to the parents, 17 children out of 1,060 were found verminous. This is a rate of 1.6%. It is evident, therefore, that with parental co-operation the cleanliness of the children can be vastly improved. A consideration of all the facts shows that there is some slight improvement, but this improvement is much too slow. Four prosecutions under the Attendance Byelaws in respect of verminous children excluded from school were presented to the Magistrates and convictions obtained.

(c) MINOR AILMENTS AND SKIN DISEASE.

The majority of minor ailments are sent to the School Clinic by Parents, Teachers or the School Nurses. They consist of cuts, bruises, sores which are not receiving adequate treatment in the homes. There were 14 cases of Ringworm (3 of scalp and 11 of body) : 5 cases of Scabies and 63 cases of Impetigo, while other minor skin injuries numbered 891.

(d) VISION DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

The commonest eye disease found amongst the children is Blepharitis, or inflammation of the eyelids, a condition often associated with subnormal health or lack of cleanliness. During 1933 there were 75 cases found to require treatment. There were 27 new cases of vision defects and 5 cases of Squint found to require treatment. In addition a number of old cases were seen and referred for re-examination by the Eye Surgeon either a periodical re-examination cases or on account of damaged or broken spectacles.

(e) NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

53 children were found to have enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids requiring treatment and in 70 other children the condition was present in a minor degree. 6 children had enlarged Tonsils only without signs of adenoids and 1 child had adenoids only.

The Tonsils of 65 other children were slightly enlarged and 6 children had signs of adenoids and are to be kept under observation. Gross Tonsillar Hypertrophy is now seldom seen, but the condition of enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids is still common—this may be a re-action to the “overcrowding” habits of our modern civilisation.

(f) EAR DISEASE AND DEFECTIVE HEARING.

6 children were found at Routine Medical Inspection to have Otorrhoea and referred for treatment. Most cases of Otorrhoea are found at the School Clinic and from there 60 further cases were referred for treatment. Only two cases of severe deafness were found and in 17 cases there was slight dullness of hearing.

(g) DENTAL DEFECTS.

2,492 children were inspected by the School Dentist and 1,146 were found to require treatment. The work of inspection occupied 19 half-days. This rate of 4.6% requiring treatment is the same as last year. At Routine Medical Inspection it was found that 451 children out of 1,060 had more than three decayed teeth. One girl aged $5\frac{1}{2}$ years was found to have had all her teeth extracted.

(h) ORTHOPAEDIC DEFECTS.

14 cases of orthopaedic defects following infantile paralysis were inspected during the year. There was one case of traumatic deformity of left elbow and one case of wryneck. There were two cases of familial hereditary ataxia, both of which are excluded from school.

(i) HEART DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.

3 cases of organic heart disease were found to require treatment and 6 are to be kept under observation. There were 22 cases of functional heart disease found. There was only 1 case of acute articular rheumatism—in a leaver girl. There were 43 cases of anaemia, but in only 3 cases was treatment needed. There were 3 cases of Chorea found at Routine Medical Inspection.

(j) TUBERCULOSIS.

At the end of the year there were 15 cases of Tuberculosis amongst children of school age on the register of notified cases. Of these 2 were Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 6 were Tuberculosis of Glands, and 7 were Tuberculosis of Bones or Joints. Five new cases were notified during the year and one case was transferred from another area. Two cases were removed from the register as cured or arrested and one case left the area.

(k) OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES.

Amongst other diseases and defects found during Routine Medical Inspection were Jaundice, Haematuria, Thrush, Goitre, Enuresis, Ventral Hernia. There were 13 cases of marked defect in speech and 9 cases with only slight defect.

(1) FOLLOWING UP.

Children who are to be kept under observation are seen from time to time by appointment at the Minor Ailment Clinic on Saturday mornings, or are seen at the time of visits to the schools for Routine Medical Inspection, or in urgent cases a special visit is paid to the school by the School Medical Officer. Home visits are made by the School Nurses to "follow up" children not in attendance at school. During the year the School Nurses made 1,202 such home visits.

7. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

Approved schemes of treatment are provided by the Authority for Minor Ailments, Dental Defects, Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids Defective Vision and Squint.

The Minor Ailment Clinic is held every week-day at 9-0 a.m. The School Medical Officer attends every day and sees all new cases and prescribes the necessary treatment and regulates the exclusion from school in cases where this is required. Cases may be referred to the Clinic by the teachers, but it is desired that all cases should be accompanied by a parent or other responsible adult at the first visit. The accommodation provided consists of a waiting room, a consultation room and a treatment room. All these rooms are in the basement of the Town Hall so that lighting is defective and better work could be done in more suitable quarters. 1,415 children attended the Clinic in 1933 and these made 7,919 attendances.

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

Minor External Eye Diseases are treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic. Severe cases are referred either to the Eye Hospital or to the child's private doctor. During 1933, 70 cases of External Eye Disease were treated.

Children suffering from defective eyesight or squint are examined either at the schools or at the Minor Ailment Clinic by the School Medical Officer, and if necessary, referred for examination by the Eye Surgeon at the Eye Clinic provided by

the Authority at 135, Saint Owen Street (next door to the Town Hall). In addition to new cases, the Eye Surgeon makes periodical examination of cases which have been previously treated; so that the maximum benefit from the spectacles provided may be maintained. During 1933, 107 cases were dealt with under the Authority's Scheme and 8 cases were dealt with by private practitioners or at Hospital. In 5 cases, spectacles were prescribed at the Eye Hospital and supplied through the Authority's scheme. The Eye Clinic is held periodically as cases arise. During 1933, eleven clinics were held at which not more than ten cases per clinic are dealt with.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

Fifty-two children were sent to the Herefordshire General Hospital under the Authority's Scheme for examination by the Throat Surgeon. Of these, 44 actually attended and 39 were recommended as suitable for operative treatment. During the year, 31 children were operated on for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids under the Authority's Scheme. 5 children received operative treatment through other agencies and 5 children received treatment other than operative. No operation other than that for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids was carried out under the Authority's Scheme.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

During the year, the School Dentist devoted 144 half days to treatment and treated 894 children. For this treatment, these children made a total of 2,135 attendances. The details of the treatment are set out in Table IV., Group IV. In addition, 22 children attended the Herefordshire General Hospital under the Authority's Scheme for dental extraction under nitrous oxide anaesthesia. The parents of 187 children found to require treatment stated that they did not wish the treatment carried out through the Authority's Scheme. This figure of refusals of treatment grows less every year.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Treatment of these defects can be obtained either at the Herefordshire General Hospital or through the local agency of the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital. In suitable cases the Authority makes grants towards the expenses of treatment. Two such grants were made in respect of two children during the year. Two boys and one girl received treatment at the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital and four boys and eight girls were treated at that hospital's local after care clinic,

HEART DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.

Children suffering from these diseases are referred for treatment by their own doctor and if attending school are kept under supervision, and they are excluded from physical exercises if this is desirable.

TUBERCULOSIS.

All children suffering from or suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis are kept under observation by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer. During 1933, the following children of school age were admitted to the County Sanatorium :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1	2
Delicate children for observation	4	3

There was one boy notified as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, living in an undesirable house, and arrangements were made to transfer the family to a Corporation house in the outskirts of the town, where the child could be in a healthier environment.

(8) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases of infectious disease are brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer in his capacity as Medical Officer of Health. Notices regulating the attendance of such children and their contacts are sent to the Head Teachers from the Health Department in accordance with the recommendations agreed on by the Ministry of Health and Board of Education, and copies are sent to the School Attendance Officer.

During 1933, the notifications of infectious diseases among elementary school children were :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Scarlet Fever	10	9
Diphtheria	2	6
Pneumonia	4	0
Poliomyelitis	0	1

Cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases are brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer by Parents, Teachers, the School Nurses and the School Attendance Officer. During 1933, 154 cases of Measles, 48 cases of Chickenpox, 25 cases of Whooping Cough and 24 cases of Mumps were notified by Head Teachers. The attendance at school of such cases and their contacts is regulated as above by the School Medical Officer under Article 206 of the Code,

Under Article 236 of the Code, the following schools were closed on account of the prevalence of colds and influenza amongst the children at the end of January and beginning of February.

Lord Scudamore's Juniors, closed for 9 days.

Saint Martin's, „ „ 8 „

Holmer Infants, „ „ 5 „

Roman Catholic, „ „ 4 „

(9) **OPEN AIR EDUCATION.**

There are no open air schools. During fine weather, classes are held in the school playgrounds, and school journeys are undertaken in some of the schools.

(10). **PHYSICAL TRAINING.**

There is no area organiser for Physical Training. It is likely that many of the 145 children found in the course of Routine Medical Inspection to be under-nourished would derive benefit from special physical exercises carried out by such an organiser.

Swimming instruction is given to all the older children. In 1933, certificates for proficiency in swimming were awarded to 429 children; and 39 certificates (10 proficiency and 29 elementary) were awarded by the Royal Life Saving Society.

One girl suffering from Torticollis, or Wryneck, appeared to derive considerable benefit from the swimming exercises carried out under the direction of the lady instructor.

A largely attended Joint Athletic Meeting organized by the Teachers and Members of the Staff of the Education Department, was held on the Edgar Street Sports Ground on 6th July, and 45 events were keenly contested by the elementary school children of the City, and prizes were presented by The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Hereford (Councillor Bernard Powell).

(11). **PROVISION OF MEALS.**

No action has been taken during the year under the Provision of Meals Act. At most of the schools arrangements are made for the provision of a glass of milk on payment during the forenoon interval.

(12). **CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICER AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.**

The parents of 578 children out of 1,060 accepted the invitation to be present at the time of Routine Medical Examination of their children at the schools. The number shows a further slight increase, but I should like to see more parents at the time of these inspections, as they can give much assistance in assessing the

state of fitness of their children and this is well worth the small extra time taken in the examination. The Authority has issued a circular asking that a parent or responsible adult should accompany children attending the Minor Ailment Clinic for the first time, so that a history of the case may be obtained and instructions given as to supplementary home treatment. This has had the desired effect of reducing the number of children attending with minor ailments which can quite well be dealt with at home.

I have again to thank the teachers and the School Attendance Officer for their interest and continued co-operation in the work. The work of the School Medical Department is controlled by the School Attendance and Care Sub-Committee, and the Chairman and members of the Committee are always ready to assist in the work by interviewing the parents of children for whom special forms of treatment is recommended by the School Medical Officer.

The treatment schemes arranged in conjunction with the Herefordshire General Hospital have worked smoothly during the year.

The School Medical Records of 21 boys and 31 girls who have come to Hereford from other areas, have been applied for from the Education Authorities concerned. Of these, the records of 13 boys and 21 girls were received, and in the case of 2 boys and 3 girls it was stated that no records were available.

(13). **BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**

These children are brought to the notice of the authority by the School Nurses and the School Attendance Officer, or, if they attend school, by the Head Teachers and Parents. Many of the children are under observation through the Authority's M. and C.W. Scheme before reaching school age.

The Authority maintains one partly blind girl, an epileptic boy and one mentally defective boy. During the year, three mentally defective boys and two mentally defective girls were reported to the Authority under the Mental Deficiency Regulations. Of these, one mentally defective girl and one mentally defective boy, who were inmates of the Public Assistance Children's Home, were notified to the Local Control Authority as ineducable. One other boy from the same home was found at school, but was withdrawn from school before he was reported to the Authority as mentally defective and ineducable.

One boy and one girl, who were being maintained at special schools for mentally defective children by the Authority, were notified to the Local Control Authority on reaching the age of 16 years.

The supervision of mentally defective children who are ineducable and therefore not at school, is carried out by the agencies of the Local Control Authority.

There are no Special Schools in the area of the Authority.

(14). (15). (16).

There are no Nursery Schools. Higher Education is dealt with by the County Education Authority.

(17). PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

All parents who are in a financial position to do so contribute towards the cost of treatment provided according to a sliding scale, with the exception of the treatment of minor ailments, which is free to all. Payments from parents are collected at the time of treatment and an official receipt is given by the School Nurses, who hand over the money, together with the duplicate receipt counterfoil, to the City Finance Officer.

(18). HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Board's "Handbook of Suggestions on Health Education" published in 1933, has been issued to all Head Teachers. No organised talks to the children are given, but the School Nurses and School Medical Officer take the opportunities afforded of instructing children who come under their notice where such instruction appears to be called for.

Printed instructions dealing with the care of the teeth, the treatment of mouth breathing, and the prevention of verminous conditions are issued to the parents of children concerned, and a pamphlet on the care of the teeth issued by the Dental Board of the United Kingdom is handed to each child on leaving school.

(19). SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

No such enquiries were conducted during the year.

(20). MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Employment of Children and Young Persons.

There are 16 boys and 1 girl on the Register of Employed School Children. One medical certificate under Article 5 (a) of the Regulations was issued during the year.

2. Certificates of fitness to undergo training at special schools were given in respect of two children sent to such schools by order of the Magistrates.

3. Confidential medical reports on 259 children (123 boys and 136 girls) leaving school have been furnished to the Juvenile Employment Offices.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, 1933.

Year ended 31st December, 1933.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN THE PRESCRIBED GROUPS.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	309
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	353
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	398
Total				...	1060

NUMBER OF OTHER ROUTINE INSPECTIONS ... 28

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	...	1539
Number of Re-Inspections	...	1143
Total		...
		2682

TABLE II.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.				Routine Inspections		Special Inspections.	
				No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
				Requiring Treat- ment.	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring treat- ment.	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring Treatment.
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition	...	...		—	145	—	—
Skin	{ Ringworm			—	—	3	—
	Scalp	...	...	—	—	11	—
	Body	...	...	—	—	5	—
	Scabies	...	...	—	—	58	—
	Impetigo	...	...	5	—	—	—
	Other diseases (Non- Tuberculous)	...	...	15	3	873	—
Eye	{ Blepharitis	...	...	1	5	74	—
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Keratitis	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	...	...	—	1	—	—
	Defective Vision (exclu- ding Squint)	...	...	26	20	1	1
	Squint	...	...	5	8	—	—
Ear	{ Other Conditions	...	...	1	—	—	—
	Defective Hearing	...	...	2	17	—	—
	Otitis Media	...	...	6	14	60	—
Nose and Throat	{ Other Ear Diseases	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Chronic Tonsillitis only	...	...	6	65	—	—
	Adenoids only	...	...	1	6	—	—
	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	...	...	53	70	—	—
	Other Conditions	...	...	4	2	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non- Tuberculous)	...	...		3	171	6	—
Defective Speech	...	...		10	9	3	—
Heart and Circu- lation	{ Heart Disease :						
	Organic	...	...	3	6	—	—
	Functional	...	...	1	21	—	—
	Anaemia	...	...	3	40	—	—

Lungs	{	Bronchitis	...	...	—	37	—	—
		Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	—	1	—	—
Tuber- culosis	{	Pulmonary :						
		Definite	...	...	—	—	—	—
		Suspected	...	...	—	4	—	—
		Non-Pulmonary :						
		Glands	...	...	—	2	—	—
		Bones & Joints	...	...	1	2	—	—
	{	Skin	...	...	—	—	—	—
		Other Forms	...	...	—	—	—	—
Ner- vous System	{	Epilepsy	...	...	—	2	—	—
		Chorea	...	...	2	1	—	—
		Other Conditions	...	...	—	1	—	—
De- for- mities	{	Rickets	...	...	1	8	—	—
		Spinal Curvature	...	...	—	—	—	—
		Other Forms	...	...	3	1	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases (ex- cluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)					...	...	—	—
					—	—	2	260

B. NUMBER OF *individual children* FOUND AT *Routine* MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

GROUP.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.		<i>Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.</i>
	<i>Inspected.</i>	<i>Found to require Treatment.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PRESCRIBED GROUPS :—			
Entrants ...	309	48	15.5
Second Age Group ...	353	50	14.
Third Age Group ...	398	48	12.
Total (Prescribed Groups)	1060	146	13.7
Other Routine Inspections	28	8	28.5

TABLE III.
RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.
 CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Nil.

BLIND CHILDREN.

A blind child is a child who is too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	Nil

PARTIALLY BLIND CHILDREN.

Enter in this Section only children who, though they cannot read ordinary school books or cannot read them without injury to their eyesight, have such power of vision that they can appropriately be taught in a school for the partially blind.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	5	—	—	6

DEAF CHILDREN.

A deaf child is a child who is too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	Nil

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

Enter in this Section only children who can appropriately be taught in a school for the partially deaf.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	1	—	—	1

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Mentally Defective children are children who, not being imbecile and not being merely dull or backward, are incapable by reason of mental defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in Special Schools for mentally defective children.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	4	1	3	9

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

In this part of the Table only those children should be included who are epileptic within the meaning of the Act, i.e., children who, not being idiots or imbeciles, are unfit by reason of severe epilepsy to attend the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	2	—	—	2

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Physically Defective children are children who, by reason of physical defect, are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools, but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in Special Schools for physically defective children.

A. TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	2	—	2

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
(This category should include tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (I) above).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	11	—	2	13

B. DELICATE CHILDREN.

This Section should be confined to children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School. Such children should be included irrespective of the actual provision of Open Air Schools in the area, or of the practicability in present circumstances of sending the children to Residential Schools. At the same time it should be remembered that children should not be regarded as suitable for admission to an Open Air School unless the Medical Officer would be prepared to certify that they are incapable by reason of physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	3	—	—	3

C. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

This Section should be confined to children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life, i.e., children who generally speaking are unable to take part, in any complete sense, in physical exercises or games or such activities of the School curriculum as gardening or forms of handwork usually engaged in by other children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	20	—	4	25

D. CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

This Section should be confined to children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the Public Elementary School.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	10	—	—	10

TABLE IV.

**RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1933.
TREATMENT TABLE.**

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness,
for which see Group VI.)

<i>Disease or Defect.</i> (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i> (2)	<i>Otherwise.</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp. (Show separately in brackets the number which were treated by X-Rays)	3 (o)	—	3 (o)
Ringworm—Body	11	—	11
Scabies	2	3	5
Impetigo	28	—	28
Other skin disease	832	41	873
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	70	4	74
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	54	6	60
MISCELLANEOUS (<i>e.g.</i> , minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	71	189	260
TOTAL ...	1,071	243	1,314

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding
Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

<i>Defect or Disease.</i> (1)	No. of Defects dealt with.			
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i> (2)	<i>By Private Practitioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.</i> (3)	<i>Other- wise.</i> (4)	<i>Total.</i> (5)
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	107	8	—	115
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (exclu- ding those recorded in Group I). ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	107	8	—	115

Number of children for whom spectacles were Prescribed :—

(i) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	...	107
(ii) Otherwise	...	...	...	...	8

Number of children for whom spectacles were Obtained :—

(i) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	...	103
(ii) Otherwise	...	...	...	...	7

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE
AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.									<i>Received other forms of Treatment.</i> (4)	<i>Total number treated.</i> (5)
<i>Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.</i> (1)				<i>By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.</i> (2)				<i>Total.</i> (3)		
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)		
—	—	31	—	—	—	5	—	— — 36 —	5	41

Group (i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids.
(iv) Other Defects of the Nose and Throat.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme. (1)		
	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)
Number of children treated	—	—	—

	Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)	
Number of children treated	3		12	15

GROUP V.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(i) Inspected by the Dentist :—

		Aged :					
Routine Age Groups	{	5	...	233	}	Total	... 2389
		6	...	287			
		7	...	198			
		8	...	277			
		9	...	298			
		10	...	268			
		11	...	202			
		12	...	268			
		13	...	241			
		14	...	117			
Specials	103
Grand Total		2492
(ii)	Found to require treatment	1146
(iii)	Actually treated	894

(2) Half-days devoted to :—				
Inspection	...	...	...	19
Treatment	...	...	...	144
				Total ... 163
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	2135
(4) Fillings :—				
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	1391
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	21
				Total ... 1412
(5) Extractions :—				
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	30
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	249
				Total ... 279
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	...	22
(7) Other operations :—				
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	1369
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	81
				Total ... 1450

GROUP VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i). Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	6.8
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	13,669
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	...	467
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—					
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	Nil.
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	4

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